Amusements.

ATRIAL GARDENS-8-50-The Honeymooners.
BRIGHTON-Brighton Beach Park.
CANARSIE-Golden City.
CASING-2-15-8-315-Fascinating Flora.
CONEY ISLAND-Luna Park-Dreamland-Bostock CONET ISLAND-Luna Park-Dreamland-Bostoca Arens.

EDEN MUSEE-The World In Wax.

FORT GEORGE-Paradise Park

GARRICK-2-20-8-30-Caught in the Rain.

HAMMERSTEIN ROOF 2-15-8-15-Vauderlie.

HERALD SQUARE-2-15-8-15-The Orchid.

JARDIN DE PARES-8-30-Vauderlie.

LYRIC-2-15-8-15-Tie Road to Yeslerday.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-8-30-The Maid and the Millonaire.

MANHATTAN BEACH-5-30-Pain's Fireworks.

SAVOY-2-15-8-15-The Man of the Hou.

ET NICHOLAS GARDEN-5-Kaltenborn Concert.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1907.

This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corpora tion; office and principal place of business. Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York; Ogden Mills, president; Nathaniel Tuttle, sec retary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN—General Sir Harry MacLean, commander of the Moroccan Sultan's bodyguard, was captured by Raisuli through treachery; the bandit demands reappointment as governor of Tangler and a heavy indemnity in return for the general's release. ——The Russian government is hastening to carry out the recent order for distribution of land to peasants on easy terms, and has ordered the relaxation of measures against the Jews. ——Two Jews were killed and fifteen were wounded in an attack started by a gang of the Black Hundreds in Odessa. ——A dispach from Berlin said that Japan had piaced an order with the Krupps for a number of 12-inch naval guns. ——Advices from Tokio say that there is suspicion that another power is behind the agitation on the Pacific Coast. ——The British Admiralty and War Office have refused permission to enand War Office have refused permission to en-list to the son, born in London, of a negro father and English mother; the case will be taken up in Parliament. — Purther proposals to mod-ify the conduct of war were introduced at The Hague. — France took formal possession of the new Siamese territory awarded under the

recent treaty.

DOMESTIC.—The President approved the selections made by the Navy Personnel Board of fifteen officers for retirement. —— Secretary Taft left Washington for a month's vacation at Murray Bay. —— About a score of persons, including several government employes, were injured in a trolley wreck about three miles from Washington. —— The jury in the case of E. S. Holmes, fr., at Washington, disagreed and was discharged. —— John D. Rockefeller was served with a subpena at the country estate of his son-in-law, E. Parmelee Prentice, near Pittsfield, Mass. —— The Secretary of State at Albany announced that he had instructed the preparation of a call for an election of state Senators next fall. —— The convention of the Federation of American Zionists closed at Tannersville, N. Y., after the election of officers. —— A woman was killed and three persons were injured in an automobile accident at Wellesley, Mass.

CITY—Stocks were strong. —— President

lesley, Mass.

CITY—Stocks were strong. — President Manuel Amador of Panama arrived here with his wife. His views were extremely optimistic. — Secretary Taft was at luncheon with representatives of Colombia and Panama at the Hotel Manhattan, in an effort to bring about an understanding. The result was not made public. — There was a report that an effort would be made to hamper the work of the Utilities Commission by not supplying the funds necessary for carrying on its work. — Striking garbage removers wanted payment for the time they were not working, but Commissioner Craven refused to entertain the claim. — Mrs. Kathfused to entertain the claim. - Mrs. Kath- tionment within the next three or four weeks. fused to entertain the claim. — Mrs. Katherine Stuyvesant Roberts was sued by a mining company for which it is alleged she failed to sell stock as agreed. — Mrs. Russell Sage sent \$5,000 as a gift to the First Presbyterian Church in Manila, P. I. — It was decided in the Supreme Court that ex-Senator Clark should render an accounting of the sale of the United Verde Company for \$500,000. — There was a report that Chester B. Runyan, the paying teller of the Windsor Trust Company, who disappeared with \$36,317, had gone to South American.

THE WEATHER—Indications for to-day.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 64.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that The Tribune will signing of the Declaration of Independence, but be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as de eired. Eubscriptions may be given to your regwlar dealer before leaving, or, if more conventent, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE Office. See opposite page for subscription rates.

THE CITY AND THE UTILITIES LAW.

Controller Metz's letter to Corporation Counsel Ellison in regard to the utilities law implies that the Controller feels grave doubt as to its constitutionality. He wants to know what the policy of the city shall be with reference to the measure. The policy of the city and the policy of a public officer toward a law should be to obey it, and the utilities law should be no exception to this general attitude. It is the law of the state. Its constitutionality is to be presumed until the courts shall have declared it unconstitutional. The function of deciding whether or not a law is constitutional is not a private. function. The personal opinion of Controller Metz does not make the law unconstitutional. Neither will the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, if he should express an adverse view. If Mr. Ellison should say that the utilities law was unconstitutional it would nevertheless remain the law of the state, and the obligation to obey it would not be lessened in the least, for the law does not accept as an excuse for its infraction the plea "disobeyed by advice of counsel." When the courts declare a law unconstitutional the obligation to obey it ceases, and not till then. So, we say to Mr. Metz that the policy of the city toward the new law should be to obey it until and unless it shall be declared unconstitutional; not. as his intention is reported to be, to postpone obeying it until it is declared constitutional.

It may be urged that the latter attitude is advisable so that Mr. Metz may protect himself and the city. Not at all. Whatever expenditures Mr. Metz makes in obedience to the utiltties law will be legal and proper, so long as it remains on the statute books and is not declared unconstitutional. If it shall be declared unconstitutional the Controller's expenditures under it up to that time will be legal. The courts will protect him in obeying' the law. Under the law the salaries of the commission are paid by the state. The expenses that the city will be called upon to pay will be chiefly the expenses of continuing the work of the old | them too high tributes, in either life or death. Rapid Transit Commission. The city needs no The greatest of them are, it is true, men of like protection against expenditures which it long passions with all the rest of us, moulded of our has made and which are absolutely essential to Its development. It is not "protecting the city" grade the hero. It magnifies and elevates the to pay the salaries of rapid transit engineers | race. The candlemaker of Staten Island was a doing certain work under the Rapid Transit Commission, and to refuse to pay them while continuing the same work under the new com-

The effect of Mr. Metz's preventing payment

for several months, since the work of the commission would be greatly hampered. The tie-up would seriously affect this city, inasmuch as the chief expenditures that Mr. Metz could block would be those for continuing the rapid transit construction work. It is entirely inconceivable that laws are so made as to leave the orderly conduct of the state's business and the development of the city's interests dependent upon the say-so of one individual, who may "by the advice of counsel" obey the law or postpone obedi ence to it for six months or more

THE REAPPORTIONMENT PUZZLE.

The summarles given of Attorney General Jackson's opinion on the apportionment and reelection problem do not throw much light on a darkened situation. Evidently the Attorney General has in view the statute which requires the Secretary of State to give notice to the county clerks each year of offices to be filled at the next general election, such notice to be served at least three months in advance. Every body concedes that Assemblymen must be elected on November 5 and the Secretary of State must issue his bulletin on or before August 5. If no new apportionment is made before that date the Assembly apportionment of 1894 must be taken as a guide in framing the election call. So far Mr. Jackson's opinion will arouse no dissent. But in going further and announcing flatly that Senators as well as Assemblymen must be elected on the basis of the 1894 apportionment he expresses a view which will be opposed as arbitrary and unwarranted and for which there seems to be no very substantial legal support.

The decision of the Court of Appeals upset ting the apportionment of 1906 left the status of the present Senate enveloped in doubt. The Legislature of 1907 was declared a de facto body, with full powers to legislate. That decision was in line with all legal precedents, for the law, like nature, abbors a vacuum and must see to it that there are no interregnums in government. The legislature elected in accordance with an unconstitutional apportionment must continue to act until the way is cleared for another election on a new and presumably con-stitutional basis. There seems to be no reason for holding that if the way is cleared for the choice of a constitutional body the old unconstitutional body should nevertheless go on exercising its functions for the full term for which it was in good faith but mistakenly chosen. We called attention a few weeks ago to a decision by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky in a par allel case, in which it was held that a city and county administration in Louisville and Jefferson County was de facto valid, although unconstitutionally elected, but on the first chance to operate the legal machinery by which it might be displaced was to be treated as functus officio on the theory that its members had really never qualified.

There may be ample justification for believing that on the first chance to elect in this state Senators should be chosen to fill vacancies for the term ending December 31, 1908. Governor Hughes has been trying to get the Legislature to do its duty and make a new apportionment, and has called an extra session to secure a division of representative power which shall be just to all sections of the state. But if the Legislature sees such an act before August 5, on what theory can it be held that the new apportionment should be ignored and Senators and Assemblymen should be elected on the now unfair and antiquated basis of 1894? We do not think that the Attorney General will maintain that an apportionment at the extraordinary session would be invalid because the constitution says that reapportionments shall be made at the first regular session of the Legislature after an enumeration. The Legislature of 1906 obeyed the mandate of the constitution, but its work was faulty. Plainly it was not the intent of the makers of the constitution to debar the legislative branch from correcting its own errors. The constitutional clause about regular sessions applies to original reapportionments, not to sup plementary ones made necessary by a court review. Moreover, even though the Secretary of State must issue an election summons by August 5. that duty is prescribed by statute only and the Legislature might by resolution reduce the length of the interval between the summons and the election, if it should not agree on a reappor-

The Fourth of July is invested with special significance this year, not only to a large class of our foreign born fellow citizens, but also to the whole American nation, by virtue of its being not only the 130th anniversary of the also the 100th anniversary of the birth of Garibaldi. American citizens of Italian origin have long been noted for the fine quality of patriotic sentiment shown in their profuse and reverential display of the American flag on all festal occasions, including even those which have no direct relation to this country. To-day they will manifest the same disposition, with even more zeal and enthusiasm than ever before; and if in thought and word and jubilation they dwell upon their own former national here as much as, or even more than, upon the "resounding and glittering generalities" of the birth cry of their asopted land, we shall not censure them. For the Liberator of Italy looms large enough in the history not only of Italy but of the world to hold his place beside the men of 1776, and his direct personal connection with both North and South America, and with this State and City of New York as a one time citizen, is sufficient to give us a special interest in him, as a man who belonged to us in only less degree than he belonged to Italy.

There is no more romantic and heroic figure in the history of the nineteenth century than that of him who, as a man of action where others were men of thought or words, played the foremost part in giving the lie to Metternich's "geographical expression" phrase and in transforming a group of scarcely related provinces into a great united nation. There is no name more splendidly undefiled with even the suspicion of sordidness or self-seeking or unhallowed ambition. There is no career more consistent than his, from the moment when he shuddered and grew sick at the thought of having heedlessly caused an insect pain, to the moment when he was ready, if need be, to wade through slaughter to dethrone a tyrant. The Three Hundred of Thermopylæ and the Six Hundred of Balaklava give place as peers to the Thousand of Marsala; and whether in triumph at Palermo and Cappia or in defeat at Aspromonte and Mentana, whether making the wilderness to blossom as the rose on the barren rocks of his island home or disdaining a crown on the steps of the emptled Bourbon throne of the Two Sicilies, the "lame lion of Caprera" holds an unchallenged title to "One

born to die." The world is not always sufficiently regardful of its heroes, nor is it much in danger of paying The greatest of them are, it is true, men of like passions with all the rest of us, moulded of our own common clay. But that fact does not degrade the hero. It magnifies and elevates the race. The candiemaker of Staten Island was a commonplace figure enough for the humblest arrisan to claim kinship with him. But the same figure seemed that of a demigod when amid applauding multitudes in the sunlit splendor of Naples he spurned the throne from which he had cast down Bombalino and turned his face.

They are unharried by ambition, and are satisfied with the sound elements of a healthy life. They show in their daily business and pastimes how that the sound elements of a healthy life. They show in the sound elements of a healthy life. They show in their daily business and pastimes how that the sound elements of a healthy life. They show in their daily business and pastimes how the carak."

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"What's that sign you're making there?" asked the grow in policy and the sound follow is pat

"of the few, th' immortal names that were not

vent it, would be to tie the hands of the state | back toward the cabbage gardens of Caprera. That he could rise to such a stature, not only in military action, but in the statesmanlike wis dom which led him to hail Victor Emmanuel King of United Italy, and in the spir-tual purity which sent him back to his farm as empty handed as when he came forth from it, is a perpetual inspiration to all men. His life was not flawless. His judgment was at times erratic and his temper at times seemed ungracious But with all the frailties of the race he was an nonor to the race, and we shall do well to-day to bracket the creation of the United States with the re-creation of United Italy, to link thoughts of the Signers with thoughts of the Liberator, and to share the glory which we give to those who did so great a work here with the man who in the land of the Cæsars did a no less noble and no less arduous work for the same cause of human progress and the rights of

AN OLD FAVORITE INDICTED.

"The Esculapius of our age" remarked of the strawberry that "doubtless God might have "made a better berry, but doubtless He never did." It is notorious, nevertheless, that some persons cannot eat strawberries without re gretting it, which goes to demonstrate the soundness of the adage that one man's meat is another man's poison. Still, the subject cannot be disposed of in this simple fashion. With the advance of civilization the problem appears to be more complicated than at first it seemed. A London hygienist reports the discovery of a baleful influence which has not hitherto forced itself upon public attention. He imputes to the strawberry a tendency to make the consumer morose and unsociable. It thus becomes a foe to morality. The unhappy effect on a person's disposition is traceable, he believes, to physical causes, for the victim is sick without knowing t. All the same, the consequences are closely

akin to downright wickedness. This shocking revelation comes too late to depress the strawberry market this year, but imple time is left to adopt safeguards for the future, and the sooner the task is undertaken the better it will be for society at large. Curiously enough, the discoverer of the evil is blind to the most obvious possibilities of sccuring relief, perhaps regarding abstinence as the only valuable resource. He seems strangely ignorant of what Venner and Behring have accomplished. The details of the system need to be worked out, of course; but what's the use of letting strawberries alone if their unwholesome effects can be averted by preventive inoculation? If immunity against their toxic action can be guaranteed, why shouldn't men and women eat all that they can enjoy and pay for? After all, isn't that blooming Eng-Hsh hygienist a sort of bulldozer?

THE "MODEL EMPLOYE."

The luli in the nature faker controversy may now be broken. Following the disappearance of a valise full of greenbacks from a trust company's safe, expert observers are cordially invited by the police and the detective agencies to report when and where they see a model employe scurrying about in the underbrush. This opportunity is sure to involve the human nature fakers in a sanguinary battle over the definition and identification of that strange species, the model employe.

There are some expert observers who declare that the model employe can be recognized instantly by his honest face. Others repudiate this, saying that, just as surely as hyenas haunt graveyards (cf. vol. xxiv, Nature Fakers Encyclopædia), so surely does the model em ploye hover about a Sunday school, and by this sione may be clearly identified. Another group calls the previous two malicious Hars, and avers that the animal in question can be surely detected only by burning a pinch of tobacco in presence; if it is a genuine specimen, it will either fall in a faint or else call for the police. There are authorities who insist, how ever, that the breed is known only by the way in which it seizes its prey. The model employe sniffs around the spondulics of his employer with a lackadaisleal, chronic indigestion air, just as though he had a profound contempt for all treasures save those laid up in heaven; then, before the hunter back in the thicket has time to raise his gun, the feroclous beast has gulped his loot and vanished like a sandpiper

Which of these various nature faking schools on sight we do not know, but we greatly doubt the skill of all; for thus far nobody has known enough about the habits and tastes of the model employe to construct a trap that will catch him as he starts to get out of his job and into the papers. We therefore await the impending battle of the expert observers with interest, for some genius may prove that there isn't any such species as the model employe, and that would settle another nature faker controversy forever, to the great discomfiture of cynics and

FILIPING REGISTRATION.

Disappointment and regret are expressed, and may appropriately be felt, at the result of the registration of voters for the forthcoming general elections in the Philippines. There would be much more surprise, also, than there is if it had been possible for informed and judicious people to accept seriously the representations of some of the insistent advocates of immediate Philippine independence. We were told that the Filipinos as a whole formed an intelligent and public spirited nation, quite competent for and earnestly desirous of self-government, and that as soon as the American usurpers were out of the way they would show to the world a fine triumph of pure democracy. We must believe that if such really were

the case the Filipinos would have improved to

the full their earliest opportunity to demonstrate the fact. When the word was given for the election of a national assembly they would have taken a patriotic pride in flocking to the polls, in securing the fullest possible registration and polling, and thus in making their first assembly representative of the largest possible constituency. That is what the Cubans did when this country intrusted them with the election of a Congress. That is what the Porto Ricans did when they were enfranchised. That is what the Russians did, in circumstances not half so hopeful as those in the Philippines. There should have been a universal outpouring of all qualified Filipinos to the registration booths, to show to the world the desire and the fitness of the "nation" for self-government; and we do not hesitate to say that such action on their part would have been one of the strongest arguments for intrusting them with a large measure of self-rule.

But what did they do instead? In Manlia, with a civilized population of about 220,000, only 7,300 voters registered, and 800 of them were Americans. Filipino leaders had estimated that at least 19,000 would register. The actual registration, 6,500, was only a trifle more than a third of that number. There were no obstacles to registration and there was no lack of information as to what was being done and its necessity and significance. The people simply did not care to vote, or would not take the trouble to do so. And so only about one person in thirty-odd will be able to vote at this month; election. Returns from all the islands are not

of the commission's expenses, if he could pre he had cast down Bombalino and turned his face the electoral proceedings. There has been no

indication of any lack of faith, nor any cause for it. Moreover, nothing could be more stultifying than to refuse to show fitness for selfgovernment until self-government had been fully granted. That would be like a man's refusing to pass a Civil Service examination which should show his fitness for office until he had been appointed to the office. The only conclusion to which it seems reasonable to come, therefore, is confirmation of what has long been believed by the most intelligent observers, that while there is an intelligent and politically active element among the Filipinos, it is a very small minority; that the masses of the population are as is by no means uncommon in Eastern and Southern lands—quite indifferent to the course of political affairs and altogether disinclined to take an active and intelligent part in government; and that, thus unqualified, self-government of those Islands would mean government by a restricted oligarchy.

Despite the disappointing paucity of registrations, and consequently of votes, the Filipino Assembly will be treated with all due respect, as the vital germ of greater and better things. and it will be the hope and the effort of the American administration in those islands to bring the whole people forward not only to a competence for autonomy, but also to a public spirited and patriotic readiness and desire to participate in the exercise of it. Whether or not that can be done, in the face of the traditional and now clearly exhibited temperament of the race, remains to be seen. Meantime, it will be well to hold in abeyance all anti-imperialist chatter about "criminal aggression" and "oppressive disfranchisement." Men who will not exercise the franchise when it is offered to them and urged upon them have only themselves to blame if they go unrepresented in their government.

Why should we perversely continue to make the Glorious Fourth the busiest day on the calendar for the ambulance driver?

The anti-whiskers league has just received a staggering blow from the anti-suicide association, whose agent in Ithaca reports that the presence of a dense chin jungle saved the life of a would-be suicide in the village of Enfield. The seeker of Nirvana had a hair's breadth escape from death at the end of a noosed rope, his heavy beard acting as a cushion. The barbers' union is trying to suppress this fact, but in vain.

The variations from the previously established grade in the tunnel from the Battery to Brookyn are somewhat abrupt, to be sure, but they do not threaten a more exciting or dangerous journey than one on a Coney Island roller to-

President Hopkins of Williams College raises the question whether it is wise for the "small college" to grow or to restrict its growth. The same question has been brought up before at other colleges, and even the arts department of Chicago University has considered the advisability of arbitrarily limiting its students. President Eliot once remarked that the effective college unit, of a college as distinguished from a university, was five hundred students. Apparently the question no longer is whether there is a place for the small college, but how the small college shall be kept small.

The stranger who entered a Rochester bank and demanded \$3,000,000 in bonds is supposed to be insone, but it might be wise to reserve judgment until it has been ascertained what bonds the man wanted. If he had in mind the last issue of New York City 4s he was probably only an ordinary tramp asking for money enough

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Sleeping on the reof is a pastime never any too safe, for every summer the police records show that a dozen or more people full off and end their abruptly somewhere between the seventh floor and the pavement. Since the garbage has strewn the streets the roofs have been pretty bare on the East Side. The odur is, if anything, a bit more intense, more varied and more penetrating there than in the streets. And the things the street cleaners' strike has done to the roof garden restaurants have made the managers more unsits down at a cool and pleasant table, and imme diately there is wafted, with the cocktails, the odor of a cabbage that once was. By the time the dessert is reached the smells are spread over the roof in regular layers, and any one who has been walking the streets at all has no difficulty in identifying them. The thing is not pleasant, but New York can make a joke of anything, and the more fortunate people who can escape the worst of the trouble at home have had a lot of fun, thinking little of the dying bables "south of fourteen and east of three."

It is a trite thing to say that New York is neve Of course it isn't, because the only vacations that the East Side knows much about are those furnished by the Tribune Fresh Air Fund. But what is meant is that the New York of the butterflies is always pretty full. Up around Broadway and 42d street things are just as lively as ever, and it isn't a growd from the country that is making things lively, either. The influx of those who look on New York as a summer resort isn' due for another month. It's simply that New Yorkers are getting fonder of the town every year They realize that an evening on a roof garden followed by a cool ride home on an open car to a comfortable home, where one knows one's way about and isn't bothered by all the fifty-seven thousand kinds of insect life, has some advantage of its own. And that's why the noble husband who tells his wife to stay away a bit longer with the children, and that he will make up for it by not going away, is getting commoner every year Little Ella-I'm never going to Holland when I

grow up.

Governess—Why not?

"'Cause our geography says it's a low, lying country."—Life.

The cornerstone of the battle monument Gettysburg was laid forty-two years ago to-day, and it will be forty-two years to-morrow that President Johnson approved the finding of the military commission before which the persons charged with "the assassination of Fresident Lincoln and conspiracy to overthrow the government of the United States" was tried. Payne, Harold, Atzerodt and Mrs. Surratt were hanged on July 7; Arnold, Dr. Mudd and O'Laughlin were sentenced to life imprisonment and Spangler, the stage manager of Ford's Theatre, was sent to the Albany penitentiary

Father-Mend your ways, or you'll fill a drunkard's grave.
Son (after a night of hard luck)—Don't worry, dad. I couldn't take the deck and fill a bob-talled flush.—Puck.

An American tourist, who has been making a prolonged stay in the Netherlands under circum stances which brought him into close contact with the peasantry, thinks that disciples of the "simple life" could get some valuable lessons in rural Hol-"As far as possible," he says, "we avoided the big cities while in Holland, and lived out in the country in close touch with the people. found them charming, kind and unaffected. They didn't even know that they were interesting and picturesque. So far as we could discover, they have reduced life to the simplest possible basis. They are unharried by ambition, and are satisfied

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Independence Day will be observed in the custom ary way by the fashionable set, that is to say in the country, and from a social point of view the city will be something akin to a deserted village for the remainder of the week. There has been an exodus to all the summer resorts, where festivities will continue throughout the day and far into the night in honor of the Glorious Fourth

At Newport Mrs. James P. Kernochan will have her usual Independence Day reception, while the Clambake Club will adjourn to Gooseberry Island for its annual outing and picnic under the guidance of its president, Center Hitchcock, who has returned specially from Europe for the purpose. In the evening Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give at her villa, the Crossways, a dinner for which a hundred invitations have been issued and as many more guests have been asked to come in afterward for the entertainment which follows.

At Lenox Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloans have a large house party staying with them at Elm Court and will have a big display of fireworks in the evening, while Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb have a house party at Shelburne, their place in Vermont, among their guests being Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pu-

Bay Shore will celebrate the national birthday by means of pony and steeplechase races at Oakwood Park under the auspices of the Bay Shore Horse Show Association, and as the entries are large and many of the best known gentlemen riders in and around New York will be seen in the saddle the affair promises to be a great success. It is under the management of Harry T. Peters and several of his friends, and is entirely distinct from the annual Bay Shore Horse Show, which is set for Thursday, August 8, and for the two following

At Long Branch the annual Horse Show will open to-day at Hollywood Park under the auspices of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association, and will, as usual, attract many persons to the Jersey coast for the week-end. It continues until Saturday afternoon, and many house parties will be given in connection with the affair along the Jersey shore, notably by Mrs. W. Goadby Loew.

At Tuxedo the clubhouse will be gay with visitors throughout the day, and to-night there will be the usual display of fireworks. This, indeed, will be the programme of well nigh every country club and yacht club for to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart are booked to sail on Thursday next for France. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee and Miss May Weatherbee sail for Europe on the same day.

The Duchess of Mariborough is cruising in the Mediterranean with her father, W. K. Vanderbilt, on board his steam yacht, the Valiant, which has arrived at Zara, on the Adriatic.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, who are now at Tuxedo, leave for York Harbor, Me., on July 15.

Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin, with the Misses Gallatin and A. E. Gallatin, has arrived at her cottage at North East Harbor, Me., for the summer.

daughter of Arthur Kemp, were among those wh sailed yesterday for New York from Cherbourg. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, who are now in Paris, leave next week for Carlsbad.

Miss Kemp and her niece, Miss "Chiffen" Kemp,

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jr., are enertaining a Fourth of July party at their place at Great Neck, Long Island, their guests including Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

where they will spend several weeks.

Mrs. Henry Clews arrived yesterday from Europe on board the Kaiser Wilhelm and announced that her son and his wife, with their children, will remain abroad instead of spending the summer at Newport, as had been arranged.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt is entertaining a large ouse party at Sagamore Ledge, her place in the Adirondacks, for the Fourth, and will leave tomorrow for Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt have also a large party for the Fourth at Sandy Point, their place near Newport. Among their guests are Mr and Mrs. Henry Spies Kip. Barelay Warburton Paul J. Rainey and J. Heward King.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Fourth of July by the members of the summer colony began this evening, when Mr. and Mrs. Regi-

POHLIG TO SUCCEED SCHEEL.

MR. WASHINGTON AT WEST NECK.

Liszt Approved of Him-To Lead Philadelphia Orchestra.

Carl Pohlig, conductor of the Royal Opera, of Stuttgart, has been engaged to succeed Fritz Scheel as conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra. Scheel as conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra. The contract was signed by Charles Augustus Davis in behalf of the orchestra. Mr. Davis had to get the permission of the King of Wurttemberg before Pohlig would consider an offer. Mr. Pohlig was born at Teplitz, Bohemia, on February 10, 1884. Franz Liszt became interested in him, having heard him in Weimar. Mr. Pohlig's career in Germany was marked with uniform success. He has been decorated because of his ability as a composer.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.	
	Proceeds of a fair held in the hall on the twelfth floor of The Ansonia on June 30 by Elizabeth Osberne and Helen Humphrey. William D Barbour. Mrs L. V. W. Plantsville, Conn. "In memory of M. A. H." Dalsy Chain of Flatbush. "In memory of M. A. H." Triend. Passaic, N. J. W. F. Etherington. "In memory of Priscilla Lee Beach, Ballston Spa, N. T. W. F. Etherington. "In memory of Priscilla Lee Beach, Ballston Spa, N. T. W. F. E. M. Collected at a concert on board the steamer Huron, June 30, en route from Jacksonville, Fla., to New York, through A. W. McNell, purser John B. Henck, New Rochelle, N. Y. Previously acknowledged.	
The second second	Tetal, July 3, 1907. Remittances, preferably by check, postal order or express order, should be made p and addressed to the Tribune Fresh Air Fund York City.	money ayable

BRITISH EMBASSY AT INTERVALE, N. H. Intervale, N. H., July 3.—The official business of the British Embassy opened to-day in this town, the Ambassador and Mrs. James Bryce and the embassy staff having come here last night from

BRAZILIAN MINISTER TO COLOMBIA. Rio de Janeiro, July 3.—The Minister of Brazil to the Republic of Colombia has arrived at Baranquilla bearing the agreements recently negotiated between Brazil and Colombia. He will leave Baranquilla tow for Rio de Janeiro, by way of Europe

IMPERIAL GUESTS AT COPENHAGEN. Copenhagen, July 3.—Emperor William, the German Empress and Prince Adalbert arrived here to-day from Kiel on the Hohenzellern and were welcomed by the Danish royal family and large crowds. Many festivities have been arranged in honor of the Emperor and Empress.

DR. WELCH FOR SENATOR.

From The Baltimore News.

William H.Welch, M. D., LL. D., professor of pathology at the Johns Hopkins University and

nald C. Vanderbilt opened their house party at Sandy Point Farm with a large dinner, followed by a vaudeville entertainment and dance. The entertainment and dance took place in the large training ring erected two years ago by Mr. Vanderbilt. Beides the members of the house party, there were many present from the summer colony of Newport An exhibition of fireworks brought the evening to a

Mrs. Charles Hr Baldwin entertained at dinner to-night at Snug Harbor, in honor of her grand.

daughter, Miss Edith Deacon. The members of the Society of the Cincinnati of Rhode Island were entertained at dinner to-night by Colonel De Lancey Kane, it being his usual

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has as her guests over the Fourth Miss Lota Robinson, of Baltimore; Miss Janet Fish, of Washington, and F. L. V. Hoppin

end Phoenix Ingraham, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Asa Bird Gardiner, of New York, arrived to-day to attend the meeting of the Society

f the Cincinnati to-morrow William A. Hazard arrived to-day to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt of

Registered at the Casino to-day were Robert P Moore, William A. Hazard, Paul Rainey and H. M.

Mrs. Mae Brady and H. Mortimer Brooks reurned from New York to-day

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Bulkley have leased the Dennen cottage in Red Cross avenue for the

Miss Margaret Stewart, of New York, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard; Cyril Hatch is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Thomas; Charles S. Greenough is visiting Mrs. Ogden Goelet; Roland Smith is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney; Richard Lounsberry is visiting his grandfather, James B. Haggin: Stanley Dwight, of New York, and Mr. Buck, of Boston, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchin-

closs. All these arrived to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Clarke returned and J. Borden Harriman and Mr. and Mrs. Allyn Ball arrived for the season this evening

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, July 3.—The Secretary of War left Washington this morning for his vacation, which will be spent at Murray Bay, Quebec. To-night and to-morrow he will spend with his mother at er home in Massachusetts, and to-morrow night and Friday he will visit Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Board-man at their summer home at Manchester-by-the-Sea. On Friday evening he will leave Boston for Murray Bay, where he will join Mrs. Taft on Saturday evening. The Secretary expects to return to Washington about August 3. It is probable that the Secretary and Mrs. Taft will return from Manila next autumn, via the Transsiberian Railway, stopping at St. Petersburg and London

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, July 3.—The Bolivian Minister and Señora Calderon and their family will leave Washington about the middle of this month for New York. They will in the mean time decide upon ome resort, probably in the Catskill Mountains,

where they will remain for the rest of the summer. The Colombian Minister, accompanied by Senora Cortes and his son-in-law and daughter, Senor and Seflora Guzman, will leave Washington on July 15 for New York, and ten days later will sail for Colombia, where they will spend the summer. In the absence of the minister the first secretary,

Sefior Pasos, will serve as charge d'affaires.

The Minister from Norway and Mme. Hauge, who left Washington several weeks ago in search of a summer home, have decided to spend the summer at Bar Harber, where they now are. Mr. Skybak, secretary of the legation, has made a short visit to Boston since leaving the capital, and has now joined them at Bar Harbor.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, July 3.—The appointment of Comnander Cameron McRae Winslow, recently in command of the Charleston, as assistant chief of the bureau of navigation will return to Washington society Mrs. Winslow, formerly Miss Dora Haveeyer, who occupied for two seasons the attractive house of Miss Anna Depew Paulding, at 19th and N streets. Mrs. Winslow is now in Newport with her bildren and will come to Washington in the fall. Mrs. Ethelbert L. D. Breckenridge, formerly Miss

Generalize Mattingly, will arrive in Washington from Fort Egbert, Alaska, the middle of this month, to remain for some time as the guest of her par-ents, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Mattingly. Lieutenant Breckenridge has been stationed in Alaska for the last eighteen months.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune] Miss Elizabeth Ferguson, daughter of the form Newport, R. I. July 3.—The celebration of the American Minister to Sweden, went to Avon, Cor Miss Elizabeth Ferguson, daughter of the former yesterday to make a visit of some length to Mrs.

Living in Old Van Wyck Mansion-Welcomed by Neighboring Clergymen. Oyster Bay, July 3.-Booker T. Washington,

principal of the Tuskegee (Ala.) Normal and Industrial Institute for Negroes, has established himself for the summer in the old Van Wyck mansion, on West Neck, near Huntington, Long Island. Mr. Washington obtained a lease of the Van Wyck place through Professor Cox, of Columbia University, who holds a lease from Mrs. Myron Lockman, oldest daughter of the late Whitehead H Van Wyck. The place is spacious and delightfully situated. In a direct line, it is about three miles distant from Sagamere Hill, and from it the summer home of President Roosevelt is plainly in view. Since beginning his vacation here early in June,

Mr. Washington has been waited on by a delegaof clergymen from Huntington and made to feel that his presence was entirely agreeable. union meeting of the churches of Huntington has been arranged for July II, when Mr. Washington has consented to make an address on "Agitation as the Solution of the Race Problem." We will also add to the entertainment by providing a musical quartet of young men from the Tuskegee

institute.

When President Roosevelt has been at the White House Mr. Washington has been a frequent visitor, making his call usually on Saturday night. While the President has not so far this summer had occasion to consult with him, it is not improbable he will do so before the end of the sea-son, especially should any matters arise wherein information possessed by Mr. Washington should be desired by Mr. Roosevelt.

PARADE IN HONOR OF GARIBALDI. Rome, July 3 .- A large body of Italian and other

Free Masons marched through the streets of this city to-day and laid wreaths upon the Garibaldi monument. There were 25 banners in the parads. The centenary of Garibaldi's birth will be celebrated to-morrow.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS. Among the passengers who will sail to-day for THE BREMEN, FOR BREMEN.

Mr. and Mrs. William F.
Bennett.
Mrs. Adele E. Flint.
Dr. and Mrs. Valentine
Mott.
THE CARPATHIA. FOR NAPLES. Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Andergon.
William J. Carr.
Miss Caroline Faber.
Mr. and Mrs. William H.
Nevins.
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W.
Kingston.

THE ARABIC, FOR LIVERPOOL

Mrs. W. E. Beiley.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson Boriand.
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Campbell.
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dodge.
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dodge.
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dodge. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dodge. LA TOURAINE, FOR HAVRE

Mr. and Mrs. John Doty.

Mr. William Salemon.

Mr. and Mrs. Juan Pedro Travellers who arrived yesterday from abroad

THE KAISER WILHELM II, FROM BREMEN. Charles L. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Mr. and Mrs. Chaunces of Allen.

Allen.
General G. S. Batcheller.
Mrs. Henry Clews.
Mr. and Mrs. Isaac H.
Clothler, fr.
Mrs. Gustav Luders.

Cott. Cott.
Cott.
Angustus Thomas.
Clarence W. Watson.
James Stillman.

THE VADERLAND, FROM ANTWERP.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Carper. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Thav.
W. C. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McNaille.